Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16, 1829. [NO. 619.

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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *McKinnon & McMaster*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm will present them for payment to Jno. McKinnon, and those indebted to the concern will make payment to the said McKinnon, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

JOHN McKINNON,
R. C. McMASTER.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1829. 18-3w.

Hall & Johnson offer for sale,

100 Hhds. Molasses, good quality,
10 do and 40 bbls Sugar,
165 Bags Coffee,
23 Tons Swedes, English and American Iron, assorted,
150 Kegs Nails, assorted,
8000 Lbs Logwood,
6000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
2 Tons assorted Hollow Ware,
100 Sets Wagon and chair Boxes.

The above, together with a *LARGE STOCK OF OTHER GOODS*, makes it worthy the attention of purchasers.

April 9, 1829. 18-3w.

Look at this Notice.

RANAWAY on Sunday morning last, without any provocation, my negro fellow *GLASGOW*, about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip, very likely and rather above the ordinary size of negroes He has in company with him a young man by the name of *Frederick Dixon*, about 18 years of age. From the last information I have obtained since their departure, it is probably their intention to take shipping in Savannah, or some of the sea port towns of the Southern States. I am informed Dixon changed his name in Burke county, where he was seen, to *HENRY SHEPHERD*. He may have changed his supposed route towards the sea-board, and be now making towards North Carolina. For the apprehension of said fellow, or Frederick Dixon, and their delivery to me near Sandersville, in Washington county, Georgia, I will give a liberal reward. WILEY W. CULLENS.

P. S. Since the above was prepared for the press, I have received information, that they have been seen about seven miles this side of Cambridge, S. C. Dixon had again changed his name, and called himself STANFORD.

Sandersville, Washington county, Geo., March 30. 18-3w.

NEW STAGE HOUSE.

Columbia, S. C.

THE Public are respectfully informed that from this date, the following Stages arrive and depart from the MANSION HOUSE, viz: Camden and Augusta, daily; Charleston, tri-weekly; York and Greenville, weekly. The attention which will be given to passengers by the subscriber, will be such as to insure satisfaction. JOHN McCOLL.

March 23, 1829.—17-4w.

Dentistry.

Horace Ames,—Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville.—His practice comprises all operations ever performed on the teeth and gums. His room is at the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be consulted for a short time; and when requested, he will wait on the Ladies at their dwellings. His prices are suited to the exigencies of the times, and therefore considerably lower than he has formerly charged. Testimonials of his private and professional character will cheerfully be exhibited to any one requesting it.

Fayetteville, March 24. 16tf.

Private Boarding House.

THE House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.

for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.

March 26, 1829.—18tf.

N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.

by C. W. B.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

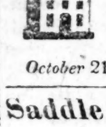
☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

To Rent,



That commodious DWELLING House on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

Saddle and Harness Making,

COACH AND GIG TRIMMING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in addition to his business of Saddle and Harness making, he executes all kinds of *Coach and Gig TRIMMING*, in the best style.

He has on hand, at his shop on Person street, a few doors above Liberty Point, in the Brick Row, a large supply of all kinds of

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Which he will sell low for cash.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, March 19. 15tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

"To the lasting disgrace of our country, or at least of all concerned, the venerable Samuel Thomson, the father of the botanical system, was long confined in a dirty and dreary dungeon in Massachusetts, in company with thieves and counterfeiters, and finally dragged before a *Judicial Tribunal*, and tried for MURDER!—and for what! For having administered, in perfect good faith, and from the purest of motives, a dose of his medicine to a patient, who happened to die afterwards, though not from the effect of the medicine. The indictment stated that he had feloniously &c. killed the patient by administering poison, &c. His vile persecutors themselves identified the medicine in court—and produced a sample of this very poison, which they said had killed the patient. Upon this, Judge Rice, who sat upon the bench as an associate with Judge Parsons, (the latter being strongly prejudiced against Thomson,) asked the attorney for the prosecution to hand the poison over to him. The request was complied with, and Judge Rice immediately swallowed it in presence of the court and spectators. A chill of fear and horror ran through the whole assemblage—but Judge Rice calmly remarked, that he should not fear to take thrice the quantity! Not the slightest injury was received by the Judge—and the prisoner was of course acquited.

Albany Argus.

Extraordinary Trotting Match.—This match, on which £200 to £100 were bet that a gentleman named Meloy did not find a horse or a mare to trot 100 miles in ten successive hours and a half in harness; a feat which had never been done in this country, was performed on a five-mile piece of ground on Sunbury Common, on Monday last. The horse chosen on this occasion was an American by birth, about 14 hands high, and 12 years old. The distances were performed thus:

	H.	M.
First twenty miles	1	59
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Second twenty miles	1	59
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Third twenty miles	1	58
Taken out and in stable	0	11
Fourth twenty miles	1	42
Taken out and in stable	0	8
Next ten miles but	0	52
Stopped to wash mouth with gruel, which he took with good appetite	0	2
Last ten miles	1	0
	10	7

Thus performing the task in 23 minutes within the time allotted. On being groomed and furnished with a fresh supply of gruel, the extraordinary animal was as playful and seemed to go to work on the hay with as good an appetite, as if he had been merely performing an ordinary task.

London Sun.

From the National Intelligencer of April 6.

We give to the following letter from Mr. Adams, the Ex-President of the United States, the most conspicuous place in our columns. It is a tribute worthy of his generous mind, to merits which he had the best opportunities of knowing and appreciating. Such a tribute as this is equally honorable to him that gives, and to those who receive it. The letter to which that of Mr. Adams is in reply, was addressed to him by a Committee appointed by a large meeting of the Citizens of Essex and Middlesex Counties, in New Jersey, assembled on the fourth of March last, at the Peace Tavern, in Rahway. It enclosed letters also to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard; answers to which have been received by the Committee, and their publication promised in the Rahway Advocate, from which we copy the following:

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, and John Shotwell—a committee of a numerous meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex in New Jersey.

Fellow-Citizens:—I have received your very kind letter of the 4th instant, written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and to them my grateful thanks for the sentiments which you have been pleased to express with regard to myself, and to the citizens associated with me, in the late administration of the General Government. The letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free Republic, the first wish of every man invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain their approbation. For the first, depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no farther responsible than by the performance of his duties. As the re-election of a President of the United States, after one term of service, is the only manifestation of public opinion by which the approbation of his fellow-citizens, upon his services, can be ascertained, it is an object of laudable ambition and of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters, is cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will, by which it is denied; and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labors and aspirations, which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the People of the Union, with regard to the general Administration, it has been consolatory to me to observe the large and respectable portion of them, who, though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, and proclaimed by those suffrages their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive, that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence in advance, has in very few instances been withdrawn, while that of whole States which had judged less favorably before, has been generously yielded to me now. Of these, New Jersey herself is one; and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated, truly Republican, and intelligent population, my heartfelt thanks for that support. Let me add, that, in one of her native sons, I have found an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess, with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory; with a promptitude and energy of action which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress: The Navy of this Union will remember him long. Nor is it, I trust, within the compass of political vicissitude to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your enclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter.—Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts; the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor, by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our country and of Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you, my fellow-citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity, without offering a congenial tribute of justice and of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless labors. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends.—Amidst all the difficulties, discouragements, and troubles, which have attended my administration, it has been a never-failing source of consolation to me, that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration which this country has ever witnessed. Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors; let the payment of thirty-three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the urbanity of his manners, and the courtesy of his deportment, to the innumerable claimants upon the Treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day. Let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well has he sustained, and does sustain the honor of his name. His services, and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and, in parting from him, I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native State, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth: her Governor in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war, her Senator at the time I invited him to preside over the Department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election; but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honorable mind. His fulfilment of the duties of that Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for the most important of our Missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honor and interests our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honours of his native State, and of the Union. One of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honour and spirit of the Nation, by the declaration of war in 1812. One of the warriors whose gallant achievements during the war have been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of his country; since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries; and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of New York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective, and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which it will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature, than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar. The Biographer of Patrick Henry; the painter of manners and instructor of morals; at an earlier period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor, I deemed myself and the country fortunate, by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclining to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were rather to the limitation, than to the enlargement of its exercise; for, in the whole course of my administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority, than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow-citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country than this testimonial of my gratitude and esteem; it is with pleasure, not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the assurance of your approbation extended to them.

With regard to those apprehensions of future evil, which your solicitude for the welfare of your country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me, perhaps, only to say, that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficent power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactors must be traced. It is in the ages of posterity this history must be read. If, in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the United States shall introduce none of deeper consequence, and of more alarming magnitude, I shall myself, be ready to mingle in the voice of gratulation at the deeper penetration or more efficient energy, which shall discern the latent defect, and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, undiscernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official emoluments, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury by the change. *That* is not a plant, the root of which will strike to the centre, or the stem of which will ascend with fragrance to the skies. With you, my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best; to extend to the administration every reasonable indulgence which they may need; and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 11th March, 1829.

The Boston Courier, in speaking of an act of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, remarks:—"We take this occasion to repeat, what we may substantially have uttered before, that three-fourths of the laws passed by our Legislature, are passed without proper deliberation, and that three-fourths of the members do not know *when* they are passed, nor *what* they are voting for when they hold up their hands. It would hardly be an exaggeration of fact, to declare, that there were days during the late session, when a cunning knave might have smuggled through the House, and probably through the Senate, an act for hanging all the Bank Directors in the Commonwealth—unless our friend Mr. Kendall, of Boston, in his zeal to abolish capital punishments should have discovered the roguery."

Lusus Naturæ.—We learn from a correspondent in Franklin county, that there is a pig in that county with two heads, mouths, tongues and noses, and but two eyes and ears. All other parts of the animal as usual.—*Raleigh Star.*

Watering Milk.—A Dutchman in Albany, some time back, went out to his milkman in the street with a dish in each hand, instead of one, as usual. The dispenser of attenuated milk, asked if he wished to fill both vessels. The Dutchman replied, suiting the action to the word—"Dis is for de *milluk*, and dis for de *watter*—and I vill mix dem so as to shuit mine self."

Berkshire Am.

From the Wilmington Reporter.

We extract the annexed trial of a Bachelor, from the Providence Patriot, for the especial edification of the *broken* Bachelors' Club of this place. Some twelvemonth since this Club was in a flourishing condition, but the Ladies of our Town have put their eyes upon the Club, and (whether by means of sorcery or not, we cannot say) it has gradually dwindled. It is now nearly extinct, so much so, that they cannot get a meeting to transact business, they have not the courage to look each other in the face. One of the oldest members told us the other day (with a long drawn sigh) that alas, the Club was *defunct*. He hung his head and looked serious for a few minutes, but all at once his countenance brightened up—he slapped his hand upon his thigh and cried out, I will go and call a meeting of the Club *instanter*.—He started up the side walk with a long and lusty stride, but had not proceeded twenty paces before he was met by half a dozen beautiful young Ladies going shopping; he pulled off his hat and made a bow, as all Bachelors should—he turned and galianted the Ladies into a Dry Good Store, where he chatted so long that he forgot the Bachelors' Club. This was the last effort to convene a meeting. The few remaining Bachelors, have been very attentive to the unmarried Ladies, so much so that we are of opinion that the month of May will make a finish of the Club.

BACHELORS' CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the Bachelors' Club was held at the sign of the Big Clamp Shell, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of a certain member of the Club. It having been represented that the said individual had actually made overtures of a matrimonial aspect, and was on the point of abandoning his old associates in celibacy.

The Club having resolved itself into a judicial tribunal, according to ancient usage from time immemorial, the culprit was brought in by the marshal; and allowed the assistance of able counsel.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had latterly been very negligent in attendance upon the periodical meetings of the Club—had been downright attentive to night conventicles, and furthermore, had been heard to utter sighs as long as a bedpost, when a certain fair damsel had brushed by him, of a pleasant afternoon.

One witness went so far as to state that he had taken to poetry; and that he himself had seen a "pair of verses" written in the proper hand of the accused, containing a flaming declaration of love to the damsel aforementioned. Other testimony went to show that the culprit had, during a recent spell of cold weather, bought a new comforter for his bed, and spoken disrespectfully of the fraternity of bachelors.

In reply to these grievous charges, the counsel for the prisoner, stated that there had been during the present winter, a period of extreme cold, and that it was emphatically a time that tried the souls of *single* men, and called forth all their powers of endurance: that many a clever member of the fraternity had been obliged to take double precautions against the severity of the weather, and the attractions of matrimonial comforts; that more warming pans and comforters had consequently been purchased within the short period, than there usually were during the course of the whole season. That it was not therefore singular, if his client had succumbed a little to the inclemency of the elements, and taken such means to keep up the vital glow, as the circumstances of the case appeared to dictate: that so much of the accusation as related to the additional covering of his bed, was too insignificant, though unattended by these circumstances, to excite unpleasant feelings against the prisoner.

"But," continued he, "in relation to the charge of having made a declaration of passion, my client acknowledges with "tears of contrition," that he cannot honestly deny the allegation. He confesses he wrote the verses alluded to, and at the same time, supplicates you to remember, in your clemency, that he was instigated and impelled by the deceitful smiles of a coquette, with honey in her eye, and mustard in her soul. He discovered the double dealing of this Syren, and abjured her. And he has authorised me to present to the consideration of the fraternity, the following lines which he has addressed, and sent to the unworthy object of his attention. He likewise requests that you, in your wisdom, will consider it a full and sufficient renunciation of all intention to desert the honourable cause in which he and you are now engaged."

[Here follows the Poem.]

After hearing the foregoing production recited, the court decreed that the prisoner should be forthwith set at liberty; and that the ABJURATION should be adapted to music, and sung at every quarterly meeting for the especial edification of the fraternity: one copy to be transmitted to the editor of the Bachelors' Journal, for the benefit of our brethren in the Literary Emporium.

By order: PETER PENMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Jackson, (Tenn.) March 7.

Cotton 8, flour 10, whiskey by the barrel 33, retail 62, corn 83 per barrel, (60 cents a bushel!) [From the above, it would seem that provisions are rather dear in that land of plenty—that country where, we are boastingly told, 100 bushels of corn grow upon 'each particular' acre of ground—and where *men* can whip their weight in wild cats, &c. Corn sells here, in old North Carolina, at 20 cents a bushel, and other articles of necessity proportionably low; yet our people are so infected with the emigrating fever, that they are daily pushing off westward, where they will have to pay two prices for every thing they eat, drink or wear.

West. Car.

Encouraging.—The Jail of Rowan county is at this time, and has been for some weeks, entirely free of tenants!—except the Sheriff and his family. And we are informed that not a single writ has been returned to the present term of the Superior Court! This is grateful intelligence to the philanthropist and the Christian:—'Moral persuasion is more effective than legal exaction,' in preventing crime.—*West. Carolinian.*

The American Minister, Mr. Barbour, when presented to the King, was received with marked courtesy and kindness of manner. The reception of Mr. Gallatin, on the contrary, was repulsive in the extreme.

English letter.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 4.

From Liverpool, the Sylvanus Jenkins packet ship arrived last evening, bringing London papers to the 13th. Of continental news we see nothing of consequence.—Indeed, the all-absorbing question discussed in the London papers, is that of Catholic emancipation; and the King's speech, recommending the consideration of that question, is pronounced on all hands to be the most important address from the sovereign, since the revolution that placed a Protestant family upon the throne. Mr. Peel, the staunch and able advocate, heretofore, of the disabilities imposed upon the Catholics, has, under a sense of imperious necessity—and of duty as a minister of the crown, changed his course, without changing his opinions—and, entertaining the sentiments he always did, of the danger and impolicy of granting equality of rights to the Catholics, he yields to the obligation of his station, in becoming the conductor, through the House of Commons, of a bill granting this equality. There cannot be a doubt, we presume, of the success of the bill, and we think the Times right, when it says, in reference to this subject—

"In six months hence, men will look at each other and exclaim—What was that scruple which withheld emancipation?—what was that terror which overbung the anti-Catholics? The act of emancipation will pass, like the repeal of the test act, for the disappearance of a shadow, which haunted our sleep, and locked up our faculties as a night-mare."

As a preliminary proceeding, Mr. Peel introduced, on the 10th inst. in the House of Commons, a severe bill for the suppression of unlawful associations. Happily, the Catholic association, with equal wisdom and moderation, had, upon the king's speech, determined to dissolve of themselves. So that the bill, if it passed into a law, will only have the Brunswick clubs—which would, we presume, in like manner with the Catholic association, be subject to its operation—to act upon.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in London, on the 10th inst., but under existing circumstances, would not, it was supposed, press to take his seat.

In the grain and cotton market, a decline is announced.

The Morning Chronicle publishes by anticipation, the main articles of the Catholic relief bill, to be introduced subsequently to the above bill's passing.

1. All public stations, offices, and dignities (including of course the right to sit in both houses of Parliament, with *one* or *two* exceptions, to be thrown open to Catholics.

2. A clause will be introduced to prevent Catholic members of either house, from taking a part in, or voting on, any measure relating *exclusively* to the affairs or privileges of the Protestant Church, as by law established. The framing of such a clause is found exceedingly difficult; and up to this moment, the endeavors to overcome the difficulty have not been attended with success.

3. *All* the Catholic clergy of *all* ranks, are to be paid by the government; but it is not intended that the Crown should have any power of interference with their spiritual concerns or take any part in the appointment of the clergy beyond this—that, on the election of a bishop, his name is to be submitted to the government for the approbation of the Crown, when if it should happen that the bishop so elected, is not approved of, then the crown may withhold the salary of the individual prelate in question. With respect to the inferior clergy, they are not to be interfered with in any way whatever, but to draw their allowance—subject to no limitation.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th February, after several members had addressed for and against the Catholic Question,

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that of all the painful sacrifices which public men were obliged to make to the public good, the most painful was the separation from esteemed and long tried friends with whom they had co-operated; he trusted, however, that his Honorable Friends would admit, that a minister of the Crown, had access to information not to be obtained by others, and that it was the duty of such Minister without reference to party or personal obligations, to give the best advice in his power upon the measures to be pursued, especially under a state of things so extraordinary as that in which the government of this country now found itself placed. (Hear, Hear.) No compacts or reservations previously entered into should interfere with the conscientious performance of that duty; and he would take no reproaches ill that might be offered him, because he would admit that he still retained the opinions he had always expressed; but he would ask, was it not possible to retain those opinions, and still refrain from pressing them to an extent which would prove incompatible with the best interests of the state? He contended that it was the duty of Ministers to give the advice best adapted to the exigencies of the times; and he believed the measure proposed by Ministers was one attended with less danger than any other that could be devised. He considered the pressure of present evils so great, that he was willing to endure the risk of contingent dangers, rather than ensure a continuance, perhaps a great aggravation, of existing evils. (Hear, hear.) He was willing to accept of almost any alternative, rather than endure their continuance.

He really thought, that for the interests of Protestantism it was necessary to abandon its neutrality. Having considered the difficulties which flowed from a disunited Cabinet, and the consequent disunion in the Irish Government, he had come to the conclusion that things ought not to be allowed to remain as they were. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) In the present state of public opinion and public men, there were no materials to form a government on the principle of permanent resistance to concession, and he would ask was it fair or reasonable to ask for one on the ground of temporary expediency? The prevalence of public meetings, and the violence exhibited at some of them should not prevent them from taking their own line. (*Hear, hear.*) That objection would never be removed if a temporary policy were to be adopted; it would be a very convenient principle for the enemies of concession, but it would be an unfair one. (*Hear, hear.*) He could not advise the formation of a Ministry permanently opposed to concession; and he thought, in coming to that conclusion, that the true interests of the Establishment lay not in the perpetuation of the bitter animosities and dissentions which existed, but in their extinction.

As a Minister of the crown, he could not recommend the continuance of such collision. The only alternative that presented itself was the concession, in the manner best calculated to lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment of the subject. There was, therefore, no alternative but such measures as would lead to a final adjustment. (Cheers.) The first measure to be proposed would be arming the executive with power to suppress the Catholic Association. Until the ascendancy of the law, and the proper assertion of authority should be vindicated in Ireland, every measure of concession would be postponed; and then, and not till then, he would be disposed to enter into the consideration of the other subject. He could state that a measure would then be brought forward, on the responsibility and authority of the Cabinet, (cheers,) and that as early as circumstances would permit, and at the period of the session most conducive to its satisfactory accomplishment. (Hear, hear.) The principle of that measure would be the permanent settlement of the question on satisfactory bases. (Loud cheers.) The abolition of all disabilities on religious distinctions, subject to certain exemptions and regulations, which rested on special grounds, comprised the substance of the contemplated measure. (Loud and repeated cheers.) The measure would be the result of the most anxious deliberation of Government and Parliament; and he was anxious to be understood that it should not be regarded in the light of a compact or negotiation with any party, person, or power, but solely as a measure of domestic and internal legislation. (Loud cheers.) When this question should be settled, when all the disabilities on account of religion should be removed, and the Roman Catholics should be placed on the same footing as other subjects, (loud cheering,) the affairs of Ireland would be administered with the same impartiality as those of Scotland.

One Honourable Member had characterized this measure as the result of intimidation; he disdained the imputation; but there was one species of fear equally disgraceful—the fear of being thought to be afraid, (hear, hear) and another most creditable to a statesman,—the apprehension of the mischiefs and dangers resulting from the disorganization of society and the animosity and embittered feeling which pervaded the community. There were many subjects in Ireland in which the present system operated injuriously, but let the barrier which separated the Catholic from his fellow subjects be broken down; let a measure of equitable adjustment, satisfactory to every good protestant and to every reasonable Catholic, be adopted, and it would prepare the way for other measures calculated to augment and confirm the happiness and prosperity of Ireland. The opinions he now expressed had forced themselves upon him soon after the prorogation of Parliament. Had he thought that the question could be successfully resisted, he would have resisted it at every sacrifice; but he was convinced that it could not be so resisted. He had now adopted the course which seemed to be most free from peril, and he entreated the House to attend to the solemn injunction of his Majesty—to consider a question involving not only the interests, but also the tranquility of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Brougham felt perfectly satisfied with the general description of the proposed measure comprehended in the Speech from the Throne, and understood it to mean a permanent and satisfactory adjustment, and not a mere narrow niggardly measure; not the mere grant of a part or parcel of that which was required, but the grant of all which it was reasonable to ask or safe to concede. He considered the Catholic question substantially carried. (Hear, hear, hear.) He considered that the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament, and to all offices but those from which they must admit themselves fairly excluded, was certain. It was clear, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had so well stated, that there were but two alternatives, either to make concession a Cabinet measure and carry it effectively and immediately, or to form a Cabinet resolutely opposed to concession now and for ever. He hoped the Catholics themselves would prevent the necessity for arbitrary interference, and, of their own accord, put an end to the corporate existence of the Association; and he implored and conjured them to do so, and to throw themselves unreservedly on the justice of the country.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of February, Mr. Secretary Peel moved a Bill to suppress the Catholic and all other Associations of a political character. Several members addressed the House, after which the bill was brought in, read a first time and ordered to be read again on the 12th.

House of Lords, Feb. 10.

Lord Longford said, that if Catholics possessed political power, the floodgates of perdition would be opened, and the tide would roll onward and overwhelm the country. He condemned the conduct of Ministers, and said the House and country had been taken by surprise. He would never again place confidence in a Minister.

Petitions were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who avowed his hostility to concessions; by the Bishop of London, who would defer his opinions till a fitter opportunity; and by Lords Eldon. Redesdale, Talbot, and Farnham. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented petitions from Birmingham and Newark, in favor of emancipation, and Viscount Clifden presented three petitions from Ireland,

New York, April 7.

The ship Boston, Captain Mackay, arrived at Boston on Sunday last, from Liverpool, with London dates to Feb. 20, and Liverpool to the 21st. The Cotton market had declined 1-8d. per lb.—The import of the week amounted to 15,455 bales, and the sales 6000.—Sea-Islands, 10¾ to 13½; Uplands, 5½ to 6½; Orleans, 6 to 7¼; Alabamas 5 3-8 to 6 2-8.

The Catholic Association was, it will be seen, dissolved. The markets for grain and cotton had fallen, and the intelligence from the Continent indicates no change in the state or designs of the belligerents.

Duty now payable on Foreign Corn—Wheat 1s; Barley 9s 4d; Oats 12s 3d; Rye 6s 6d; Beans 15s 6d; Peas 14s.

London, Feb. 20.

The Duke of Sussex last night having said that the ministers should have his unqualified support in the measures for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, the Duke of Cumberland declared that he should resist the measures, especially the introduction of the Papists into the Houses of Parliament—a declaration that was afterwards repeated by Lord Eldon.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Association at Dublin, Feb. 12, a motion made at a previous meeting by Mr. Shiel, that the association should be dissolved, after discussion, was carried with great applause.

The subject of concession to the Catholics had been almost the only one which had engaged the attention of Parliament. Petitions in great numbers were presented daily. On the 16th more than a hundred petitions against concession were presented, and a much smaller number in favour. On the 17th forty petitions were presented in the House of Lords, and thirty-five in the Commons, against concession and ten in each house in favour of it. There appeared to be a strong opposition to concession in the House of Lords. On the 17th the Dangerous Association Suppression Bill was read a third time in the Commons, and carried up to the Lords, and read a first time. This bill declares the proceedings of the Catholic Association in Ireland to be dangerous to the public tranquility, and inconsistent with the exercises of regular government, and provides that from the passing of the act the association shall be utterly suppressed and prohibited, and every meeting of it, and of any of the members of it as such members, is declared an unlawful assembly, and the persons present guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill also grants authority to the Ld. Lieut. to suppress dangerous assemblies by proclamation. The officers are to proceed to the place where any such unlawful assembly may be held, with such assistance as may be necessary, and to enter by force if necessary, and to order the assembly to disperse, and if they do not disperse in a quarter of an hour to cause the persons refusing to be apprehended. There are various other provisions for carrying the act into force, and punishing those who violate it.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship United States, Captain Wilson, arrived at New York, on Wednesday. She sailed from Liverpool, on the 3d of March, and brings London papers of the 2d ult.

The Bill for the suppression of Dangerous Associations, was read the third time in the House of Lords on the 24th February, and passed. It passed the House of Commons on the 17th.

Sir Robert Inglis has been returned to Parliament, as a member from Oxford, in opposition to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, by a majority of 755 to 609. This is in consequence of the change in Mr. P's. views on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. So warm was the election on that ground, that the neighbors of Sir Robert Peel, (the father of the Cabinet Minister) voted against Mr. Secretary Peel, by request of Sir Robert; and the clergy and other strong personal friends of the Secretary voted against him, expressing their confidence in his integrity, but considering him under the irresistible influence of the Duke of Wellington and a majority of the Ministry. The result of this election, it was thought, would have an effect on the provisions of the bill to be introduced for removing the Roman Catholic disabilities. The Morning Herald, of March 2, states that Mr. Peel is to be returned from the borough of Westbury, in the place of Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez, resigned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on the 27th February, stated that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation the 5th of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Cumberland and the Earl of Eldon, as we already know, are opposed to the Emancipation, as well as, it is said, the body of the People. The vote of the University of Oxford has shown the feelings of that College on the question. The Duke of Clarence is in favor of the measure, and has declared that he has maintained the same opinion for twenty years, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert confusion and civil war. On his side are arranged the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester; the Duke of Wellington is decided in the cause, and Ministers are said to have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

Up to March 1, more than six hundred petitions had been presented against Popery and the Catholic Claims.

Death of Pope Leo XII.—A Vienna date of February 15, says, "The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo the 12th, was received here to-day. As the Papal dignity is only elective, there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiniana, who is supported by Austria, or Cardinal Macchi, who is supported by France, will be the new Pope." The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb.

The Liverpool Times of the 3d states that "some considerable failures had taken place in Liverpool and Manchester." Several failures had also taken place within the few days past at Glasgow.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Cotton Market.—The import this week is 13,513 bags, and the sales are 11,820 bags, (including 500 Americans taken on speculation, and 900 Pernams for export) at barely last week's reduced rates.

March 2.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to-day amount to about 5000 bags; and prices may be considered somewhat lower than they were in the early part of last week.

Corn Exchange.—The depression in prices of Wheat and Oats for the previous week, was, on Tuesday, in some degree recovered, the former being noted 3 to 4d dearer. Beans and Peas were 2 to 3s per qr. cheaper. There has been a good steady trade to our own and the interior millers, who have purchased freely of the finer qualities of Wheat at the prices then quoted—but any further symptoms of improvement continue to be checked by the heavy importations of foreign Grain at London.

Insolvent Debtor's Court, London Jan. 28.

Awful Scene.—Thomas Lowe, a man about 45 years of age, came up to be heard on his petition, and was opposed by Mr. Cooke, on behalf of Messrs. Palmer, and several other creditors.

The insolvent, in the early part of his examination, gave his evidence with apparent ease and readiness. He stated, that he lately carried on the business of a butcher at the west end of the town. He was arrested on the 8th of last October, but gave bail and rendered himself a prisoner in November. During the interval of his arrest and his render, he received about 30*l.* from a gentleman, which he expended in his business.

Mr. Cooke asked him the name of the gentleman from whom he received the money?

The insolvent replied that the gentleman's name was Pearce, and he was the Government Army Clothier.

The insolvent was then asked whether he did not receive the money from Mr. Pearce two days before his commitment to prison? He replied in the negative; he only received 30*l.* from Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Cooke! Upon your sacred oath, insolvent, did you not receive 70*l.* of Mr. Pearce.

The insolvent, at this question, seemed astounded and turned pale. The question was put several times, and after pausing several minutes, the insolvent emphatically exclaimed, "Yes, I did receive 70*l.*" He was then asked whether he did not receive the money two days before his render to prison? He again paused, and tried to evade the question; but on being reminded of his oath, exclaimed, "Yes—O God!" and fell backwards. Had not some of the prisoners caught him in their arms, he would have fallen against an iron bar, and probably broken his neck.

Mr. Cooke said he should decline proceeding with his case. He had no individual opposition against the insolvent, and he therefore prayed that the case might stand adjourned.

The Chief Commissioner entreated the insolvent's Attorney to point out to his client the awful situation in which he stood. The case was then adjourned *sine die*, and the insolvent was conveyed out of Court by four men, apparently more dead than alive.

New York, April 6.

Reported Assassination of Bolivar.—We learn from Captain Clark, of the brig Gen. Paez, who arrived here in nineteen days from Curracoa, that a report was in circulation there, which was generally credited, that Bolivar had been assassinated—that his troops, amounting to about 5000 men, had fled—and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.

Louisville, March 28.

Remarkable Phenomenon.—We have just conversed with a gentleman from Cumberland county, who informs us that, in boring through rock for salt water, a fountain of *Petroleum*, or volatile oil, was struck, at the depth of about 130 feet. When the auger was withdrawn, the oil rushed up 12 or 14 feet above the surface of the earth, and it was believed that about 75 gallons were discharged per minute, forming quite a bold stream from the place to the Cumberland River, into which it discharged itself. The fountain or stream was struck four or five days previous to the departure of our informant, at which time the quantity of Petroleum discharged had not perceptibly diminished. Falling into Cumberland River, the volatile oil covered a considerable portion of the surface of the stream, for many miles below. If ignited, it would present a magnificent, if not an appalling, spectacle.

British oil, which is extensively used as a medicine, is manufactured of Petroleum.

We have seen a specimen of this oil—it ignites freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas light.

Our informant states, that, in the same neighborhood in which this immense fountain of Petroleum has been discovered, Doctor John Croghan has succeeded, by bering, in obtaining an abundant supply of salt water, at a depth of more than 200 feet, which now rises about 25 feet above the ordinary level of the Cumberland River. The works, we are assured, will prove highly beneficial to the surrounding country, and profitable to the enterprising proprietor.

Pub. Adv.

New York, April 7.

Planeing Machine.—We paid a visit a few days since to the Steam Saw Mill near the Dry Dock, to view a newly invented machine for planeing boards and plank, and should have spoken of it before, but have waited for a scientific description of the machinery, promised us by a friend. Disappointed in this, however, we will just say, that it struck us as being not only a very ingenious piece of mechanism, but a most valuable invention. By one part of the machine, the planks are sawed to an even width; and by another, at a single operation, the planks are planed to an exactly even thickness, and grooved and tongued at the same time. In our view it will not only save a wonderful deal of labor in the house joiner's line, but execute the work in a more perfect manner than by the old system of jack planes and hand labor. The inventor is Mr. William Woodworth, of Hudson. The machinery is worked by steam.

The North River is now navigable between this city and Albany. The ice broke up opposite the latter city on the 1st inst. and the steam-boats have already commenced running. The De Witt Clinton and Chief Justice Marshall arrived here early yesterday morning, from Albany, with *seven hundred passengers.—N. Y. Gaz.*

The Savannah Georgian of the 9th inst. says:—The President of the United States, through the acting Secretary of State, has replied to the application of the Executive of Georgia, that the powers of the Government to its utmost Constitutional limits, would be exerted to return Stephenson to the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia."

The Macon Telegraph relates that there is an old gentleman living in Monroe county, Georgia, aged 104 years, who oversees his farm, works, reads without spectacles, hears well, retains most of his teeth, is married to his third wife, and has 18 or 20 children, the youngest not yet fourteen years old.

Ohio Militia.—The last returns of the Militia of the State of Ohio exhibit the following respectable aggregates:

Infantry and Grenadiers,	84,164
Light Infantry,	5,755
Riflemen,	15,434
Cavalry,	4,238
Artillery,	2,192
Total,	111,783

Gen. Winfield Scott.—It is said, that the Secretary of War has returned Gen. Scott propositions to him, with the *offer* of a furlough for twelve months. The General is now on a visit to his friends in Dinwiddie, and we are not informed what is the option which he means to take. But, it is obvious that the offer from the War Department is conceived in the most accommodating spirit; as it will enable General Scott to await any decision, which the next Congress may make, as to the abolition of the office of Major General, or any other organization of the Army.—*Rich. Enq.*

Important from Albany.—The letter from our attentive correspondent at Albany, written on Saturday last, will command the solemn attention of every reader. It will be perceived that with one accord, on Saturday, the banks of this city solemnly withdrew their applications for a renewal of their charters; not being willing to accept them under the bill of abominations lately brought forth by Legislative ignorance and folly. These old, sound, and valuable institutions, will, of course, proceed gradually to wind up their affairs; and their place we shall probably have a host of baseless concerns spawned upon us by way of completing the ruin of what survive the general wreck.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Distressing Accident.—We are informed by a friend in Robeson county, that Mr. *Hilton Baggett*, of that county, was killed by lightning on the night of the 1st instant.

Raleigh Star.

Sunday Schools.—No one can fail of being interested in the delightful scene described below, which was lately exhibited in Salem, N. C., a town so long remarkable for its seminaries of Learning, its order and regularity, its peculiar rules of government, and the primitive simplicity of manners, and hospitality of its inhabitants:

From the Salem Gleaner.

A Happy Day.—The 29th of March last was (unless one of the happiest days on record in the annals of our village. It had been set apart as a high Festival Day for the children of the Sunday Schools auxiliary to the Stokes Sunday School Union. The day was fair, the air mild, and nature seemed to have decked herself in her sweetest smiles to welcome the celebration. Early in the morning, groups of friends from the country streamed from all directions into town, some on foot, others on horseback, and others again in vehicles of all sizes and configuration, so that our quiet village in a short time presented the moving masses and ever changing bustle of a city. At 11 A. M. the different school-companies concentrated themselves at nearly the lowest point of town, in Church-street, where they formed under the eye of their respective teachers and managers. The number of scholars present, both male and female, probably amounted to upwards of 500: this mass was arranged in two parallel lines, the right column consisting of the girls, and the left of the boys. At the head of each school corps, the respective presidents, tutors and tutoresses were stationed, and the space between the two lines was occupied by the managers. Thus marshalled in pleasing array, a deputation proceeded to wait upon the President of the Sunday School Union, the Rev. Mr. Shober, and requested his attendance. Being received upon the ground, the President placed himself in the van of the procession. The bell at this moment sounded the signal for marching, and the whole line commenced to move in regular order towards the Church, the scholars chanting some of their favorite hymns. A vast concourse of spectators, assembled to witness the procession and the solemnities of the day, had stationed themselves at different points of view, thus greatly heightening the effect of the novel spectacle. As soon as the head of the two columns had wheeled into the Church, through two different portals, the organ began to peal forth in majestic strains. In a short time our capacious Church was crowded nearly to suffocation, and altho' most of the villagers had voluntarily relinquished their seats to the welcome strangers, many of the latter were disappointed in not obtaining a seat. The two galleries were likewise filled to overflowing: one of them was graced by the young ladies of the Female Academy, and the other occupied by a full chorus of musicians and sundry inhabitants of town. A dense mass of happy human countenances reflected joy and gladness on all around!

The religious solemnities were opened by the choir singing "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not;" after which the President rose and addressed the juvenile audience on the origin, progress and blessed consequences of Sunday Schools. The venerable minister was the happiest of the happy, and spoke with stirring effect on the merits of this philanthropic institution. He was succeeded by the Rev. B. Reichel, who delivered a sermon on Ps. 126, 3—"The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad"—principally to the members of the S. S. Union. It was apparent, that the thrilling scenes before and around him, had a pointed effect on the delivery of the orator, and this address may be ranked among his happiest performances in public. Divine service was concluded by again performing an appropriate musical piece.

Owing to the great number of youth in attendance, the committee of arrangements changed their original plan of holding the love feast in the Church, and adjourned the congregation into the free expanse of air on the public square. Here seats were prepared for the scholars and their teachers, and cakes and coffee distributed to them. The Rev. G. Shober stationed in the central avenue, presided at the symposium, which was of a nature to call to mind those beautiful Agapæ of pristine times of simplicity. During this refresh, on which many doubtless feasted with senses different from those of the sublunary world, verses were sung by the scholars in short metre, agreeably varied by sacred melodies blown by a band of musicians.

The prospect presented from some points of view was unique. The assemblage of youth, the crowd congregated to witness the benevolent pageant, and last but not least, the object and effect of the novel spectacle, were edifying and ennobling in the extreme. None present, not the crudest and most grovelling, could muster a look of discontent, or even of indifference, to dissent from the joy all felt. The sceptic, who will rob virtue of its sweetest, most celestial essence, and reduce it to an ignoble principle of refined egotism, even such an unfortunate being could not have remained unmoved by the mighty eloquence of the beauties of religion, so powerfully elicited on this day by the labors of a few christian And when the hoary President, with sparkling eye bid all join in these lines—

"Though we are guilty, thou art good;
Wash all our works in Jesus' blood;
Give ev'ry mourning soul release,
And bid us all 'depart in peace,'"

but one feeling of virtuous delight swayed the bosoms of a multitude! Happy day! may you often return again, cherished and hallowed by the sweetest and sublimest of earthly associations!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16, 1829.

The Fire at Augusta.—The papers from this unfortunate city furnish many additional particulars of the late awful calamity, from which it appears that about two hundred front tenements were burnt, besides a great number of back buildings and outhouses, embracing, in the aggregate, about one-third of the city, and leaving about 1500 persons destitute of a home. The loss is estimated at upwards of half a million of dollars, about $150,000 of which was insured. Happily no lives were lost. The Courier says,

"We have been informed of one singular occurrence:—An infant of but two weeks old was laid on a bed, something being lightly thrown over it; when a stranger, gathering up the bed, threw it and the child together out of the second story. But its half-distracted mother, on running down to its relief, found the little innocent uninjured."

"We understand the woods at the distance of 30 miles are strewed with burnt clothing, papers, &c.

The following printed Card was extensively distributed among our citizens, early on Saturday morning. Many of the houseless have accepted the liberal offer.

☞ With a feeling heart of sympathy, not in words but in acts, the undersigned tender to the unfortunate sufferers of Augusta by the Fire, all the vacant Houses in Hamburg, amounting to about one hundred, for a twelve month, gratis.—Apply to either

HENRY SHULTZ,
JOHN B. COVINGTON,
ANDREW J. DILL.

A gentleman of Savannah has contributed the handsome sum of $500 to the relief of the sufferers.

The Council of Charleston, also, unanimously resolved to appropriate *One Thousand Dollars* to the same object.

A committee of the citizens have addressed a circular to the people of the U. States, soliciting contributions. It concludes thus:

"As you are probably unacquainted with the plan of the City, it is presumed that a description of the local ravages of the fire would be little understood. You will obtain a clearer notion of its extent, from the following statement:—About two hundred front houses, with their offices, have been consumed. More than one thousand five hundred persons, of all descriptions, were deprived of a home. The pecuniary loss cannot at present be precisely estimated, but is probably about half a million of dollars, of which a large part falls on those who are least able to support it.

In these distressing circumstances, our population was not wanting to itself, in offices of friendship and humanity. Immediate and effectual measures were adopted to supply the most pressing wants. Subscriptions have been commenced, and are liberally advancing, for the provision of continued relief. Much has been, and more will be done among ourselves. But under an affliction so heavy, there are a thousand claims upon human sympathy, which must remain unsatisfied, without the aid of additional resources. Influenced by this conviction, the citizens of Augusta have delegated to us the duty of representing their situation to the benevolent of other communities. To have thus represented it, we trust will be sufficient. We shall not weary you with the frigid vanities of rhetorical common place, in which the advocate remembers himself, rather than his cause. We appeal to your hearts—to the tribunal of feelings, not words. We address you in behalf of your fellow-men, and fellow-citizens, struck down by a sudden shock of adversity;—and we doubt not that we shall be heard."

☞ It is requested that all communications relative to the subject of this address, may be directed to Thomas Cumming and Richard Tubman, Members of the Committee, or either of them.

Town Meeting.—We have pleasure in stating, that the Magistrate of Police has called a Public Meeting of the Citizens of this town, to be held on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, to take the above subject into consideration, and to devise means for contributing to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers. We are sure the public sympathy will be expressed on this occasion in a more emphatic manner than by mere words.

We were in error in our last, in stating that the $20 notes of the Norfolk Branch of the U. S. Bank were *altered*. We understand that there are altered notes purporting to be $20, but the notes received at the Office in this town, and which we intended to describe, are altogether counterfeits.

A Fire Company was formed at Camden, S. C. on the 7th inst., and on the 9th, two days after, a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop, which threatened great injury to the town, but by the active exertions of the citizens, working two fire engines, the fire was confined to the shop in which it originated.

The practice is different in North Carolina. We [illegible] the fire first, and then the fire company.

We learn by letters from Washington, that the office of Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, vacated by the removal of Mr. Hay, will probably be filled by Col. John S. Ellis, of Newbern, N. C., Major T. P. Andrews, of Washington City, or Maj. Lee, of Virginia.

Extraordinary Passage.—The brig Sarah Herrick, which had been for some time given up as lost, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 7th inst., in *fifty six days* from N. York! a time sufficient for three voyages across the Atlantic. In this tedious passage, she encountered severe gales, and was blown five times to southward of the Gulf Stream; but suffered no damage except the loss of storm sail. The past winter has probably been the most tempestuous, and of course the most destructive to shipping, of any within the memory of man.

Small Pox.—A friend at Wilmington informs us, that the schooner Fair Play, from Philadelphia, was below, at Quarantine, having the Small Pox on board.

☞ A subscription paper for the *Cape Fear Recorder*, has been left at our office.—This paper is conducted by a gentleman of acknowledged taste and talents; has lately been enlarged, and otherwise much improved in appearance. It will give us pleasure to forward to the Editor the names of such as desire it.

We learn from the Warrenton Reporter, that the Hon. Daniel Turner has declined being a Candidate for re-election to Congress from that District.

The Hon. Samuel P. Carson, the Hon. Henry W. Conner, and the Hon. Daniel L. Barringer, are candidates, in their respective Districts, for re-election to Congress; and we believe, though we are not sure, that the Hon. John Culpeper is a candidate for the same honor in this district.

North Carolina is highly honored by the present Executive in his appointments to office. The Heads of the Navy, War, and Post Office Departments, and the Minister to Colombia, are all natives of this State.

In the last Congress, eight of the forty-eight Senators were natives of this State.

The Vice President of the United States, Mr. Calhoun, passed through Salisbury on the 2d inst., on his way to his seat in South Carolina.

Banks.—By a statement in the last Georgia Journal, it appears that there are in the U. States the enormous number of 580 banks and branches of banks.

The reader will find a letter from ex-President Adams on the first page of this paper. From another letter to the citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, originating in the same way, we extract the following closing paragraph:

In the regret which you are pleased to express at the issue of the recent election, so far as it indicates your approbation of my public services, I cannot but feel myself flattered. As a manifestation of the will of the People, to place another at the helm where I had been stationed, this event has my entire and perfect acquiescence—knowing, that whoever is placed there will have continual need of the candor and indulgence of his country, I would ask it for him as I did for myself; and hoping that he will realize the privileges and the duties of his place, by a standard commensurate with the whole Union, I will trust that his exertions for the welfare of the nation will be coextensive with its territory, crowned with success equivalent to the sincerity of his designs, and followed by the gratitude of the present age, and the benediction of after times.

Banks in North Carolina.—This state has been, and still continues to be, in a very singular condition in relation to her banks. The last Legislature took up the subject of the banks—fought a hot battle—could not agree on any thing—and separated in a huff. The matter, however, did not end here. Since the Legislature adjourned, the banks have been taken up by the Grand Juries, and discussed with serious views and queer feelings. After despatching the rogues, thieves, murderers, and nuisances, they generally ended by investigating all the banks of the state. Some of these Grand Juries recommend an extra meeting of the Legislature—others oppose that movement as inexpedient. One of the Grand Juries lay all their difficulties at the door of the "habits of extravagance," &c.—Have they any masquerades and fancy balls in North Carolina?

The above, as the reader may have guessed, is from Noah's New York Enquirer. We are happy to set the worthy Major right.—Our Legislature *did agree*, that they would not bring ruin and disgrace on the State, by following the counsels of violent and inconsiderate men. They did agree to leave the matter in no worse a condition than they found it. The 'hot battle' shewed that there was wisdom enough in our Legislature to keep the ship off the rocks on which inexperienced pilots would have driven her. Can Major Noah say as much for the Legislature of his own State? Let the notable plan just adopted testify.

We are happy to assure the Major that we have not yet arrived at such a pitch of refinement as to have either masquerades or fancy balls.

Fat Hogs.—We are informed that a few weeks since, there were five hogs slaughtered at the plantation of R. Hines, Esq. in this county, the aggregate weight of which was 1706 pounds. One of them, three years old, weighed 580 lbs., another 420.

Tarborough Free Press.

These were large hogs, but they must knock under to five hogs raised by five neighbors in Burke county, of the following weights: 587 lbs. 500, 477, 472, and 449, making an aggregate of 2485 lbs.! We like to record such facts, as they are calculated to rouse a spirit of emulation among North Carolina farmers, that cannot fail to be useful.

Appropriation for the Cape Fear.—A letter has been received from the War Department by Governor Owen, proposing to place under the direction of the agents of the State the 20,000 dollars, appropriated by an act of Congress, passed at the last session, for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river between the town of Wilmington and the mouth of said river; but, in consequence of there being no Engineer in the service of the State, and being unwilling to take the responsibility upon himself, the Governor has determined to call a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, to advise with them on the subject.—*Ral. Star.*

Mr. Clay having exchanged a seat in his private carriage at Smithfield, for one in the public stage, to accelerate his arrival at Uniontown, Pa. and finding himself inconveniently crowded in the Stage, took a seat with the driver. As he came within a few miles of Union, he met an escort intended for him, which having manifested some surprise at his situation, he observed, "Gentlemen, you find me here an *Out*, but, I assure you, that the *Ins*, behind me, are not more comfortably situated."—*Reporter.*

Masquerades.—In New York the bill prohibiting Masquerades in public places, under a penalty of $1000, has passed to a third reading in the Senate. There appears to be no doubt of its passsing into a law. Under such provisions masquerades will not be prevented, because they can pay the fine and have something over; but it will render them less general; and we shall not have probably, more than one or two a season, instead of a dozen a night.

Washington, April 7.

The Postmaster General of the United States, (William T. Barry) arrived in this City on Sunday night, and proceeded yesterday, with great promptitude, to the discharge of the duties of his office.—*Nat. Int.*

Appointments by the President of the U. S.

George M. Dallas to be Attorney of the U. States for the District of Pennsylvania, vice C. J. Ingersoll, *removed.*

William Duncan to be Surveyor of the Revenue for the Port of Philadelphia, vice James Glentworth, *removed.*

David Henshaw to be Collector of the Revenue for the Port of Boston, vice Henry A. S. Dearbory, *removed.*

Lemuel Williams to be Collector of the Revenue for the Port of New Bedford, vice Francis Baylies, who declined accepting the office vacated by the removal of Russell Freeman.

The Secretary of the Navy is at present absent from the city, on a visit to his native State, intending, we understand, to bring on his family with him when he returns.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Administration.—It gives us pleasure to hear, that things at Washington are going on well. The President's health is as good as it has been for these last ten years past. He is recovering his spirits; and his whole conduct is distinguished by great equanimity of temper. He reads all the letters that are addressed to him, and forms his own opinion upon their contents. He is not as much annoyed by applicants for office, as has been reported. In most, if not in all cases, the application, with the credentials, comes to him through the Heads of Departments, or his private Secretary. He has always been remarkable for the quality of making his officers do their duty; and he is exercising the same habit at Washington.—"If his Secretaries do not faithfully discharge their duties, they will have their walking papers." They are uncommonly assiduous in their attention to their offices—and they expect the same industry from all their Clerks.

We understand, that the *removals* from office will be conducted with liberality and justice. Those who have suffered their party feelings to betray them into official abuses during the last election, whose party feelings are still so great as to interfere with their official duties; or who are incompetent, dishonest, negligent, &c. will probably be superseded—(In applying this rule, some mistakes may be made, through ignorance or misrepresentation.)—But it is not intended, that any good officer shall be *turned out, for the purpose* of putting in any friend of the Administration.

There is a determined purpose of reforming all the abuses, and retrenching the expences of the Government.—And it is said, that a waste of public monies has already been discovered, which will astonish the good people of the nation. But all *a la bonne heure.*

The new Post Master General has just arrived, and with great promptitude has entered upon the duties of his office. We are happy to see the favorable impression he has already made. He is too, a great "Orator;" a man of splendid talents; but we trust he will apply his abilities in the proper direction.—*His* is an office of great detail—requiring the most constant attention to a thousand minutiæ—and it was this regularity and industry, which his "illustrious predecessor" exerted, that principally made by him one of the best officers in the world. Mr. Barry pledged himself to the Citizens of Franklin county, on the 23d ult., to the exercise of "unabating zeal and untiring industry"—And we have no doubt, he will prove a most valuable acquisition to the present Administration.

We think, the character of the present Administration is readily told—It will not be a travelling, wasting, electioneering, spouting cabinet—but a business cabinet; one that will exhibit economy, simplicity, industry, firmness, *a regard for the Constitution and some common sense.*

Governors of North Carolina.—The following list of the Governors of this State from the organization of its government to the present time, with the date of their appointment, is collected from the records of the Executive Office; for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. MUSE, the Governor's Private Secretary:

During the Colonial Government.	
Charles Eden,	1715
*William Reed, President,	1722
Sir Richard Everard,	1727
Gabriel Johnson,	1734
*Matthew Rowan, President,	1753
Arthur Dobbs,	1754
William Tryon,	1766
Josiah Martin,	1771
Subsequent to the Revolution.	
Richard Caswell,	1777
Abner Nash,	1780
Thomas Burke,	1781
Alexander Martin,	1782
Richard Caswell,	1785
Samuel Johnston,	1788
Alexander Martin,	1790
Richard Dobbs Spaight,	1793
Samuel Ashe,	1796
Benjamin Williams,	1799
James Turner,	1802
Nathaniel Alexander,	1805
Benjamin Williams,	1807
David Stone,	1808
Benjamin Smith,	1810
William Hawkins,	1811
William Miller,	1814
John Branch,	1817
Jesse Franklin,	1820
Gabriel Holmes,	1821
Hutchins G. Burton,	1824
James Iredell,	1827
John Owen,	1828

*William Reed and Matthew Rowan were Presidents of the Council at the periods stated above, and acted as Governor during vacancies in that office.

Raleigh Star.

Major Stevens, the dwarf, was at Savannah on the 20th ult. and was *shortly* expected to visit Charleston. [He certainly cannot be *long* in getting there.]

By this Morning's Mail.

Another dreadful fire.—We received this morning a slip from the office of the Augusta Chronicle and Advertiser, giving the particulars of a very destructive fire which occurred in Savannah, Geo. on the morning of the 9th inst. which destroyed about 80 or 90 dwellings, and about 15 other buildings, making about 100 in all. A warehouse which was destroyed contained about 900 tierces of rice, and 1200 bushels of corn.

A fire broke out in Pensacola on the night of the 25th ult. which destroyed the Gazette Printing Office, and several other houses.

A fire also occurred in New York on the night of the 9th, which destroyed the Lafayette Theatre, a building 200 by 70 feet, and about 15 or 20 other houses, mostly insured, except the Theatre.

An arrival at New York brings Paris papers to the 3d of March, but they contain no news except the account of the capture, by the Russians, of a small fort from the Turks.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The late Inaugural Address of Gen. Jackson has been criticised, abused and applauded, by different editors and writers, 'till the subject has become almost threadbare. While some find a difficulty in understanding its meaning, others extol it almost to the skies, for its plain, nervous and perspicuous style. Some have even gone so far as to compare it to Mr. Jefferson's style of writing; while others again consider it entirely beneath criticism. Perhaps neither of these criticisms are impartial, and the truth may be found between the two extremes.

In the few remarks we propose to make upon this Address, our business will not be with the style, nor the unconstitutional assumption of power, which *some* have discovered it to contain; but to endeavor to show, that the General has not been very consistent, nor has he, in our opinion, been remarkable for his modesty. Passing over the former part of this Address, we come near the close of it, to the following expression: "A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will lead me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors; and with veneration to the lights that flowed from the mind that founded and the mind that reformed, our system," so says the Address. It is certainly fortunate for the General, that he has been preceded by men of such exalted virtue and expanded capacity, as to receive the cordial reverence and veneration of a Warrior Chief, whose rule of conduct on too many occasions has been influenced by the example of *illustrious predecessors.*

The first part of this sentence, if it means any thing, means that the mind (of course only one mind) is still in exercise, and that at the present time, these same lights are still flowing from it.

History has not assigned to any one mind, or to any one man, the exclusive honor of founding our government, but divides it among many; these, with but few exceptions are now calmly sleeping beneath the clods of the valley, and their minds deeply shrouded in the impenetrable darkness of death: nor will history be any more complaisant than the General has been, when we ask her the name of the "reformer," who in the sentence, is represented as having descended to the abode of his Fathers, or of having effected his reformation in years which have gone to add to the age of our Country. But a few more than 50 years is the whole amount of our country's age; and her history with pride tells her sons, that so perfect is her "system" of government, so trusty have been her agents, that reformation would but destroy her features and deface her beauty.

I was not a little surprised to learn that President Jackson had one duty, added to those of his predecessors; this duty he calls *Reform;* a duty which from its nature, presupposes a violation of the principles of our Constitution and promises a change from worse to better; this involves a charge too serious to be passed over in silence. Who is the wretch, who has with unholy hands violated the sanctity of our Constitution? Why did not Gen. Jackson name the man; and if any such there be, let the world know him? But our country's history acknowledges the existence of no such a wretch; our country's honour stands marked by no such stain, from the conduct of any of her rulers.

But let us contrast this paragraph with that which follows it, and leave the reader to reconcile them if he can. "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform."

"A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors," including by necessity, all and every one, from Washington down to his immediate predecessor. Thus in one sentence he speaks with reverence of the virtues and talents of those who have administered the government before him, and in the next of the necessity of *reform*, in the administration of the very government of which those illustrious statesmen have been the head, and whose example has shed so much light to illuminate his path.

The examples of public virtue to which he is to look with reverence, are certainly different from any state of things, requiring a reform, and as unlike any abuse of power as any two things that can well be conceived of. He means, however, to give assurance that some most important advantage is to be derived from his administration, and in fact sets himself up as the modern Hercules, who is to cleanse what he would make the people believe to be, the Augean Stables. These stables, however, although 3000 oxen may have been their occupants, have been kept clean by the well directed course of the Alpheus, and do not require the aid of Gen. Jackson to cleanse them.

CATO.

[Here's more work for our friend 'Locke.'
Editor.]

The following is the only answer we have received to the beautiful Enigma published in our last:

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

ANSWER TO Mrs. H*****'s ENIGMA.

By X plus Y.

When nature, by her plastic power, propels
Ambrosial flowers to beautify the dells,
Then oft on high her radiant BOW she bends,
Whilst drop by drop the genial shower descends.

Where down the steep Niag'ra speeds its course,
Impell'd by gravitation's mighty force,
There, 'midst the grandeur of that awful scene,
The BOW appears, in orange, blue, and green.

Behold the fascinating fair, who tries
To aid the triumph of her piercieg eyes,
Stoops to essay the BOW's enchanting charms,
To heighten transport, madden love's alarms.

O had it ne'er been known, then Venus's son
Had lost the countless trophies he has won;
For to his missive shaft 'tis what imparts
The power of penetrating human hearts.

Chapel Hill, April 11th, 1829.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at the Methodist Church in this place, on Saturday next. Preaching will commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th inst., Mrs. OLIVIA HAMNER, consort of the Rev. James G. Hamner, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in this place.

Mrs. Hamner's residence here was not of long duration; but short as it was, she had endeared herself to many, by her amiable and agreeable manners, and her exemplary christian deportment. Her last illness, which was unusually protracted, subjected her to much painful suffering; but, from what is known of the uniform tenor of her life, and of the peaceful and triumphant character of its termination, there is comfortable ground to believe, that her sufferings are exchanged for unalloyed felicity; and that her disembodied spirit has taken its flight to that happy mansion, where believers in Jesus are made perfectly blest in the full enjoyment of God, to all eternity.—*Comm'd.*

DIED,

In Sampson County, on Thursday evening last, Brig. Gen. THOMAS BOYKIN, a most respectable and useful man, for several years past the faithful representative of Sampson county in the State Legislature.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

DEPARTED, on the 9th inst., I. Blake, Jr's boat John Parker, with Flour, Bacon, Venison Hams, Cotton, Brandy, Oil, Lard, &c., for R. F. Yarbrough, Hall & Johnson, T. J. Curtis, Whitehead & Fuller, Horton, Hutton & Co., and Owner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 8, Ship Highlander from Port Royal, Brigs Pamelia from Martinique, Fisher from do., Flamingo from St. Jago, Roland from St. Thomas, Edward from St. Eustatia, Hercules from St. Barts, Sarah Herrick from New York. Schrs. Portrait from New York, Alpha from Martinique, Magnet from Turks Island, Francis from Charleston.

CLEARED, Ship Atlas for Liverpool, Brigs Sally Ann for Martinique, Stork for do., British brig Ardent for Liverpool, Spanish brig Carlota, for Matanzas. Schooners Laban for Halifax, N. S., Plato for Philadelphia, Hazard for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $5 25 a 6 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 38. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 50. Sugar, common $8 75, prime $10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, $1.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of *Williams & Fenn*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

WM. W. WILLIAMS.
JOTHAM C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 15th April, 1829.—19-3w.

For Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the State House, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 25th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the property known as the

Jug Factory,

Formerly belonging to Mr. G. Robbins, including 10 acres of Ground.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
For Stephen S. Nelson.

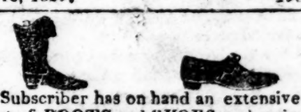
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 16-2w.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 19tf.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

WILL BE DRAWN
At New York, on Thursday, the
23d of April, 1829.
The New York Consolidated
LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 4.
Highest Prize,
$30,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	51	of	100
1	of 15,000	51	of	90
1	of 10,000	51	of	80
1	of 5,000	51	of	70
1	of 4,010	102	of	60
10	of 1,000	102	of	50
10	of 600	102	of	40
10	of 500	204	of	30
10	of 400	1122	of	20
10	of 300	11,475	of	10
29	of 200			

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [*April* 16, 1829.

POETRY.

From the National Intelligencer.

SPRING'S COMPLAINT.

Old Winter, how slowly you hobble along!
I pray thee, move faster away;
I would lend thee an arm, as thour't not very strong,
To hasten thee off from the day.

But thy breath is so chill, should it pass o'er my locks,
To an icicle each would be changed,
By the touch of thy cold hand the tide be congeal'd
That through my young bosom has ranged.

Oh! then take the wings of the bleak Northern wind,
To waft thy tir'd limbs on the road;
Or of Frost make a crutch, pray don't leave him behind,
Too long he has shared my abode.

The blossoms shrink back when they find him still near;
The flowers scarce dare peep from their bed;
Even the violet that drinks in the dew's soft tear,
Timid bends down its beautiful head.

I have yielded thee March, cold blustering March!
She is more like a child of thy own;
But my once sunny April that smil'd thro' her tears,
For this theft, oh! how cans't thou atone?

She hardly allows the wood-warbler his lay,
So much is she under thy rule;
Scarce a rainbow can glow in the sun's setting ray
On the shower since she entered thy school.

When older she grows, I hope she'll return,
And willingly stay with her mother—
With my own blooming May, rejoice in my reign,
And ne'er wish to change for another.

Balmy draughts shall be theirs from the fountain of dews,
Or the rain-drops distill'd from the billow—
At noon the dark foliage their curtain of shade,
And at night earth's green bosom their pillow.

Then prythee, old Winter, move faster away,
For thy absence each bosom now beats;
Every warbler shall sing thee his farewell lay,
And the flowers breathe a requiem of sweets.

EMMA.

April 7, 1829.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
A case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion laces all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated cosaters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 24 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions of this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

PRIME New Orleans Sugar in Hogsheads and barrels for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

arch 5, 1829.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1829.

Moses Peterson and others, vs. Personal Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } Petition to Divide.

IT appearing to the Court, that Babel Peterson and Aaron Hinson & Wife Mary Ann, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for five weeks, for said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court and make defence, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard accordingly. Test,

THO. I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1829. 16-5w.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga, 4 do do Teneriffe, 2 do do Corsica, 8 do do Muscat, 3 do do old Madeira, ½ pipe do do. 2 qr. casks Port } WINES.
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. ½ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron. assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court week, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests those debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same, also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,

12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks best Stone Lime,
15 Bbls. Mackerel,
Liverpool and Allum Salt.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19—11tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 5-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Blanks for sale.